

SANDPAPER DISPENSER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to sandpaper dispensers, and more
5 particularly, to sandpaper dispensers adapted to couple to a sander.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Sandpaper and sanders are well known and have been in use for hundreds of years. Sandpaper is formed from a strong paper or other material coated on one surface with a layer of sand or other abrasive. A sander is used to hold and move a piece of
10 sandpaper across a surface, to smooth or polish the surface. As a surface is sanded, inevitably the sand or other abrasive affixed to the sandpaper becomes dislodged from the sandpaper or the abrasive becomes clogged with removed material, significantly decreasing the effectiveness of the sandpaper. Thus, a user is forced to remove the piece of spent sandpaper attached to the sander, cut a new piece of sandpaper, and attach the
15 sandpaper to the sander. As one can imagine, the process of sandpaper replacement is frequent, time consuming, labor intensive, and therefore expensive.

To facilitate the replacement of the sandpaper, and thus help to mitigate the labor required to replace sandpaper, sandpaper dispensers have been developed. In one previously developed sandpaper dispenser, such as disclosed in U.S. Patent
20 No. 6,092,657, issued to Hopkins, a box shaped housing is used to contain a roll of sandpaper therein. The sandpaper dispenser is remotely located from the sander, i.e., is positioned upon a workbench and accessed as needed. The sandpaper is dispensed through a slot in the housing. A cutting blade is attached to the housing to permit a user to pull from the box a selected length of sandpaper, and then cut the selected length off of
25 the roll by use of the cutting blade.

Although effective, this previously developed sandpaper dispenser is not without its problems. For instance, a user must still stop the sander and remove the attached piece of spent sandpaper. The user must then locate the sandpaper dispenser, measure the appropriate length of sandpaper needed, and cut off the required length from the roll. The 5 user then returns to the sander and attaches the new length of sandpaper to the sander. Only then may the user commence sanding. Therefore, although the previously developed sandpaper dispensers are effective, they still do not alleviate the labor intensive process necessitated by the frequent removal and attachment of sandpaper to the sander. Thus, a need exists for a sandpaper dispenser that dispenses sandpaper such that 10 the sandpaper does not need to be measured, is coupled directly to the sander, applies new sandpaper rapidly, is inexpensive to manufacture, reliable, and meets the performance requirements of the end user.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One embodiment of a sandpaper dispenser formed in accordance with the present 15 invention is provided. The sandpaper dispenser includes a frame adapted to couple to a sander and a sanding pad coupled to the frame. The sandpaper dispenser also includes a sandpaper dispensing assembly coupled to the frame and adapted to store a length of unused sandpaper, wherein the sandpaper dispensing assembly is adapted to selectively dispense the length of unused sandpaper to extend over the sanding pad.

20 Another embodiment of a sandpaper dispenser and sander combination formed in accordance with present invention is provided. The sandpaper dispenser and sander combination includes a sander having a moving portion adapted to move in a sanding motion and a frame coupled to the moving portion. A sandpaper dispensing assembly and a sanding pad are coupled to the frame. The sandpaper dispensing assembly is 25 adapted to selectively dispense a length of sandpaper to extend over the sanding pad.

Yet another embodiment of a sandpaper dispenser formed in accordance with the present invention is provided. The sandpaper dispenser includes a frame adapted to couple to a sander and includes sandpaper dispensing means for selectively dispensing sandpaper. The sandpaper dispensing means and the sanding pad are coupled to the 30 frame. The sandpaper dispensing means is adapted to selectively dispense a length of sandpaper to extend over the sanding pad.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing aspects and many of the attendant advantages of this invention will become more readily appreciated by reference to the following detailed description, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

5 FIGURE 1 is a partial exploded isometric view of one embodiment of a sander and a sandpaper dispenser formed in accordance with the present invention, wherein a length of sandpaper is shown extending from a sandpaper dispensing assembly, over a sanding pad, and terminating at a sandpaper restraining device;

10 FIGURE 2 is a side view of the sandpaper dispenser depicted in FIGURE 1; and
10 FIGURE 3 is an isometric view of a bottom portion of the sandpaper dispenser of FIGURE 1, wherein the sandpaper has been removed from the sandpaper dispenser for clarity.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

15 FIGURES 1-3 illustrate one embodiment of a sandpaper dispenser 100 formed in accordance with the present invention. Turning to FIGURE 1 and generally described, the sandpaper dispenser 100 includes a frame 102 adapted to be coupled to a moving portion 104 of a sander 106 such that the frame 102 is driven in a sanding motion. The sandpaper dispenser 100 selectively dispenses a length of sandpaper 108 across a sanding pad 110 coupled to the frame 102. As the sandpaper 108 is used and a decrease in effectiveness of the sandpaper realized, a fresh piece of sandpaper 108 may be positioned underneath the sanding pad 110 by pulling on a distal end 112 of the length of sandpaper 108. The spent portion of the sandpaper 108 may be removed by a cutting surface 114 coupled to the frame 102.

20 25 In light of the above general description of the sandpaper dispenser 100, a more detailed description of the sandpaper dispenser 100 will now commence. The frame 102 of the sandpaper dispenser 100 is preferably made of a rigid material, such as steel. The frame 102 may be comprised of three distinct sections: a dispensing assembly housing 116, a tray portion 118, and a restraining wall 120.

30 Referring to FIGURE 3, the dispensing assembly housing 116 may be shaped as a rectangular box, and have an open end 122 for permitting the insertion of a roll 124 (See FIGURE 2) of sandpaper therein. The tray portion 118 may be coupled to the dispensing assembly housing 116 along its lower end and may include a bottom wall 126, two

sidewalls 128 (one shown) disposed parallel with a longitudinal axis of the sandpaper dispenser 100, and two endwalls disposed perpendicular with the longitudinal axis of the sandpaper dispenser 100. The restraining wall 120 may be mounted at an end of the side wall 128 opposite the dispensing assembly housing 116. The restraining wall 120 may 5 extend perpendicularly upward from the bottom wall 126 and may be disposed perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the sandpaper dispenser 100. Alternatively, the two endwalls may be integral with, i.e. formed by, the dispensing assembly housing 116 and the restraining wall 120.

Returning to FIGURE 1, the tray portion 118 forms a cavity 127 sized and 10 dimensioned to accept the moving portion 104 of the sander 106. For the purposes of this detailed description, a "moving portion" of a sander is defined as any portion of the sander which is driven in a sanding motion. In the illustrated embodiment, the cavity 127 formed by the tray portion 118 is sized and configured to receive a moving portion 104 or the sanding pad 105 of a standard quarter sheet orbital finish sander, one suitable example 15 being a sander manufactured by MAKITA U.S.A., Inc. of La Mirada, California, Model No. BO4552K. The sanding pad 105 may be coupled to the frame 102 by any suitable means known in the art. In the illustrated embodiment, the sanding pad 105 is coupled to the tray portion 118 by four well known fasteners 130 (best seen in FIGURE 3) which extend through apertures in the sidewalls 128 to removably engage the sanding pad 105 20 of the sander 106.

Although the illustrated embodiment depicts the sandpaper dispenser 100 as coupled to the sander 105 through the use of four fasteners, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that the sandpaper dispenser 100 may be attached by any suitable means, such as by clips, by integrally forming the sandpaper dispenser 100 with the sander 105, 25 by clamps, by locking mechanisms, to name a few.

The sanding pad 110 may be coupled to an outer surface 132 of the bottom wall 126 as best seen in FIGURE 3. The sanding pad 110 may be coupled to the outer surface 132 by any suitable means, such as by chemical fasteners, such as adhesives, mechanical fasteners, such as rivets, etc. The sanding pad 110 may be made from any 30 suitable sanding pad material, such as felt, rubber, etc. The sanding pad 110 is preferably a planar member having a uniform thickness with beveled edges; however, other

geometries are suitable for use with a sandpaper dispenser 100 formed in accordance with the present invention.

The sandpaper dispenser 100 may further include a sandpaper restraining device 134. The sandpaper restraining device 134 includes an engagement member 136.

- 5 The engagement member 136 is pivotally coupled to the frame 102 along the side wall 128 and is moveable between a first position and a second position. In the first position, shown in FIGURES 2 and 3, the engagement member 136 is disposed away from the frame 102. In the second position, shown in FIGURE 1, the engagement member 136 is pivoted toward the restraining wall 120 so as to engage and hold a length
- 10 of sandpaper 108 between the engagement member 136 and the restraining wall 120 of the frame 102.

Coupled to the engagement member 136 is a gripping device 138, as shown in FIGURES 1-3. The gripping device 138 permits a user to grip and apply a force to the engagement member 136 to pivot the engagement member 136 between the first and

- 15 second positions. Once released, the engagement member 136 may be held in the first or second position by the friction present at the pivot points 140 (one shown) about which the engagement member 136 pivots. Alternatively, the engagement member 136 may be biased into the second position by a biasing device, such as spring, such that when released, the engagement member 136 is biased against the restraining wall 120. Thus,
- 20 any sandpaper disposed between the engagement member 136 and the restraining wall 120 is held against the restraining wall 120 by the force applied by the biasing device.

Although a particular sandpaper restraining device 134 is depicted and described, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that any device able to impede the movement of the sandpaper in at least one direction is suitable for use with the present invention. For instance, the sandpaper restraining device 134 may alternatively be formed by a clamping device, by a ratchet system which allows the sandpaper to move through the sandpaper restraining device 134 in a first direction, but not in a second direction opposite the first, etc. Or the sandpaper restraining device 134 may include a hand of a user applying hand pressure upon the sandpaper to sandwich the sandpaper between a portion of the sandpaper dispenser 100 and the hand of the user to impede movement of the sandpaper.

The restraining device 134 may also include a cutting surface 114 adapted to cut off a distal end of the length of sandpaper 108 (See FIGURE 1). The cutting surface 114 may be disposed along a distal edge of the engagement member 136. The cutting surface 114 of the illustrated embodiment is formed by a serrated knife edge, however it 5 should be apparent to those skilled in the art that the cutting surface may be formed in alternate manners, such as by a straight knife edge, etc.

Returning to FIGURE 3, the sandpaper dispenser 100 includes a sandpaper dispensing assembly 144, which may be coupled to the sandpaper dispensing assembly housing 116. The sandpaper dispensing assembly 144 may include a support 10 member 146. In the illustrated embodiment, the support member 146 is rotatably and centrally disposed within the sandpaper dispensing assembly housing 116. The support member 146 may include a slot 148, the slot 148 sized and configured to accept an end (not shown) of a length of sandpaper 108 (See FIGURE 1). Additional sandpaper may then be wrapped about the support member 146 to create the roll 124 (See FIGURE 2) of 15 sandpaper. Alternatively, prewound rolls containing their own support member 146 may be inserted and rotatably coupled within the sandpaper dispensing assembly housing 116. Further, the support member 146 may be inserted within a core of a roll of sandpaper. In such an embodiment, the support member 146 is preferably configured to couple to the core of the roll of sandpaper, such as by an interference fit, whereby any 20 rotation of the sandpaper roll is transferred to the support member 146.

Referring now to FIGURES 2 and 3, the sandpaper dispensing assembly 144 may include a tensioning system 150. The tensioning system 150 preferably maintains the roll 124 of sandpaper in a stationary position so that the length of sandpaper 108 may be tensioned. Alternatively, the tensioning system 150 may bias the roll 124 to apply a 25 tension force in the length of sandpaper 108.

The tensioning system 150 of the illustrated embodiment includes a cogwheel 152 coupled to one end of the support member 146 such that rotation of the support member 146 causes a corresponding rotation of the cogwheel 152. The cogwheel 152 may be disposed on an exterior side of a sidewall of the sandpaper dispensing assembly 30 housing 116. The cogwheel 152 may be acted upon by a locking lever 154 or pawl normally biased about a pivot pin 158 to engage the cogs of the cogwheel 152 by a biasing device, which in the illustrated embodiment is a spring 156. The engagement of

the locking lever 154 with the cogs of the cogwheel 152 holds the roll 124 of sandpaper stationary. When the locking lever 154 is disengaged from the cogwheel 152, such as by rotating the locking lever 154 about the pivot pin 158 by pressing on knob 159, the roll 124 of sandpaper is free to rotate.

5 Turning to FIGURE 1, in light of the above description of the components of the sandpaper dispenser 100, the operation of the sandpaper dispenser 100 will now be described. During installation, the sander 106 may be coupled to the sandpaper dispenser 100 by lowering the moving portion 104 of the sander 106, which in the illustrated embodiment is the sanding pad 105 of the sander 106, into the tray portion 118
10 of the frame 102. The sanding pad 105 may be coupled to the sanding pad 105 by four well known fasteners 130 (two shown in FIGURE 1). Inasmuch as the sandpaper dispenser 100 is rigidly coupled to the sanding pad 105 of the sander 106, any movement of the sanding pad 105 generated by the sander 106 is transferred to the sandpaper dispenser 100.

15 Referring to FIGURES 1 and 3, sandpaper may then be loaded into the sandpaper dispensing assembly 116. This may be accomplished by inserting an end (not shown) of the sandpaper into the slot 146 of the support member 148, releasing the locking lever 154, and rolling the sandpaper upon the support member 146. A distal end 112 of the sandpaper may be pulled across the sanding pad 110 of the sandpaper dispenser 100
20 and inserted between the engagement member 136 of the sandpaper restraining device 134 and the restraining wall 120. The locking lever 154 is released to engage the cogwheel 152. The length of sandpaper 108 may be tensioned by pulling on the distal end 112. The sandpaper restraining device 134 is transitioned from the first position depicted in FIGURE 2 to the second position in FIGURE 1, thereby restraining the distal
25 end 112 of the length of sandpaper 108 against the restraining wall 120.

30 The sander 106 may be turned on, such that a driver, such an electric motor, of the sander 106 imparts a sanding motion to the moving portion 104 of the sander 106. The sanding motion may take many suitable forms such as orbital, vibration, random, linear, rotary, etc. The sanding motion is transferred from the sanding pad 105 of the sander to the frame 102. As the frame 102 moves in the sanding motion, the sanding pad 110 of the sandpaper dispenser 100 is moved across a surface 160 to be sanded, moving the length of sandpaper 108 across the surface 160 in the sanding motion. The abrasive

material on the length of sandpaper 108 smoothes or polishes the surface 160 to be sanded, resulting in the loss or clogging of the abrasive material of the sandpaper in the process. When the sandpaper 108 loses effectiveness, the user may release the locking lever 154 from the cogwheel 152 and pull on the first end 112 of the length of sandpaper 108. As the user pulls on the distal end 112, unused sandpaper is dispensed from the sandpaper dispensing assembly 116 and positioned to extend across the sanding pad 110. The spent sandpaper extending beyond the engagement member 136 of the sandpaper restraining device 134 is removed by tearing the length of spent sandpaper across the cutting surface 114.

10 Referring to FIGURE 1, although the illustrated embodiment of the present invention is described as having the sanding pad 105 of the sander 106 resting within a tray 118 portion of the present invention, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that alternate configurations are suitable for use with and are within the spirit and scope of the present invention. For instance, the bottom wall 126 of the tray 118 may contain 15 an aperture to permit the sanding pad 105 of the sander 106 to pass through the bottom wall 126 so as to be positioned substantially in the location of sanding pad 110. Thus, the sanding pad 105 of the sander 106 becomes the sanding pad 110 of the sandpaper dispenser 100, thereby reducing the number of sanding pads from two to one.

20 Although a mechanically driven sanding device is depicted in the illustrated embodiment, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that sanding devices driven by other than mechanical means are suitable for use and within the spirit and scope of the present invention. For instance, the sanding device may include a sanding block 25 manually driven in a sanding motion by a user.

Although a rectangular sanding pad is depicted and described in the illustrated embodiment as attached to both the sander and bottom wall 126 of the frame 102, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that the sandpaper dispenser 100 may be adapted to interface with sanding pads of other geometries, such as round or pointed sanding pads, to name a few.

30 Although a manually operated sandpaper dispensing assembly 144 is depicted and described in relation to the illustrated embodiments, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that the sandpaper dispensing assembly 144 may be suitably driven by other means, such as by electric or pneumatic drivers, to name a few.

Although the illustrated sandpaper dispenser is preferably a reusable item loaded with new sandpaper on an as needed basis, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that a disposable, preloaded sandpaper dispenser is suitable for use with and is within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

5 While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been illustrated and described, it will be appreciated that various changes can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.